## In the Claims:

Please amend Claims 1-15 of the application as follows:

Please delete without prejudice claims 1 to 15 and substitute therefore new claims 16 to 30 as follows:

--16. A method of preparing 1,3,5-triaminobenzene, comprising a step a) of amination of a compound of formula (I):

in which:

A represents a halogen atom or an NH2 group,

X1 and X2, which are identical or different, each represent a halogen atom,

said amination step being conducted in the presence of ammonia and a catalyst selected from the group consisting of copper salts, cupric and cuprous oxides and mixtures thereof, at a temperature ranging from 150°C to 250°C and at a pressure of greater than 35 bar.

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The method of claim 16, wherein A represents a bromine atom, a chlorine atom or NH2 group, preferably a chlorine atom or NH2 group and more preferably a chlorine atom.

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18. The method of claim 16, wherein X1 and X2 are identical and each represent a chlorine atom or a bromine atom, preferably a chlorine atom.

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- 19. The method of claim 16, wherein the catalyst is selected from the group consisting of copper halides and cupric and cuprous oxides, said catalyst preferably being copper iodids.
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  20. The method of claim 16, wherein the aqueous ammonia possesses a concentration of 20% to 30%, preferably 28%.
  - 21. The method of claim 16, further comprising the steps of:
- b) hydrolysis of the 1,3,5-triaminobenzene obtained at the end of the amination step in the presence of hydrochloric acid or of sulfuric acid at a temperature greater than 90°C, and preferably from 100 to 120°C, for a time of 6 to 24 h, to give a hydrolysate containing phloroglucinol,
  - c) optionally filtration at ambient temperature of the hydrolysate obtained in step b),
- d) extraction of phloroglucinol from the hydrolysate obtained in step b) or from the filtrate obtained in step c), using ethyl ether or an ester-based solvent, in particular with ethyl benzoate, ethyl acetate, isopropyl acetate or n-butyl-acetate.
  - 22. The method of claim 16, further comprising the steps of:
- b) hydrolysis of the 1,3,5-triaminobenzene obtained at the end of the amination step in the presence of hydrochloric acid or of sulfuric acid at a temperature greater than 90°C, and preferably from 100 to 120°C, for a time of 6 to 24 h, to give a hydrolysate containing phloroglucinol, wherein step b) of hydrolysis is conducted in the presence of hydrochloric acid at a concentration of 20% to 40%, preferably at a concentration of 37%,
  - c) optionally filtration at ambient temperature of the hydrolysate obtained in step b),

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d) extraction of phloroglucinol from the hydrolysate obtained in step b) or from the filtrate obtained in step c), using ethyl ether or an ester-based solvent, in particular with ethyl benzoate, ethyl acetate, isopropyl acetate or n butyl acetate.

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- 23. The method of claim 16, further comprising the steps of:
- b) hydrolysis of the 1,3,5-triaminobenzene obtained at the end of the amination step in the presence of hydrochloric acid or of sulfuric acid at a temperature greater than 90°C, and preferably from 100 to 120°C, for a time of 6 to 24 h, to give a hydrolysate containing phloroglucinol, wherein step b) of hydrolysis is conducted in the presence of sulfuric acid at a concentration of 10% V to 100% V, preferably from 50% V to 98% V,
  - c) optionally filtration at ambient temperature of the hydrolysate obtained in step b).
  - d) extraction of phloroglucinol from the hydrolysate obtained in step b) or from the filtrate obtained in step c), using ethyl ether or an ester-based solvent, in particular with ethyl benzoate, ethyl acetate, isopropyl acetate or n butyl acetate.

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- 24. The method of claim 16, further comprising the steps of:
- b) hydrolysis of the 1,3,5-triaminobenzene obtained at the end of the amination step in the presence of hydrochloric acid or of sulfuric acid at a temperature greater than 90°C, and preferably from 100 to 120°C, for a time of 6 to 24 h, to give a hydrolysate containing phloroglucinol,
  - c) optionally filtration at ambient temperature of the hydrolysate obtained in step b),
- d) extraction of phloroglucinol from the hydrolysate obtained in step b) or from the filtrate obtained in step c), using ethyl ether or an ester-based solvent, in-particular with ethyl benzoate, ethyl acetate, isopropyl acetate or n-butyl acetate,

e1) recrystallization of the phloroglucinol obtained in step c) or step d) from water containing active carbon, to give a high-purity phloroglucinol.

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- 25. The method of claim 16, further comprising the steps of:
- b) hydrolysis of the 1,3,5-triaminobenzene obtained at the end of the amination step in the presence of hydrochloric acid or of sulfuric acid at a temperature greater than 90°C, and preferably from 100 to 120°C, for a time of 6 to 24 h, to give a hydrolysate containing phloroglucinol,
- c) optionally filtration at ambient temperature of the hydrolysate obtained in step b),
- d) extraction of phloroglucinol from the hydrolysate obtained in step b) or from the filtrate obtained in step c), using ethyl ether or an ester-based solvent, in particular with ethyl benzoate, ethyl acetate, isopropyl acetate or n-butyl acetate.
- e2) concentration of the hydrolysate obtained in step c) or of the phloroglucinol solution obtained in step d) until phloroglucinol precipitates,
  - f2) filtration of the precipitate obtained in step e2),
- g2) recrystallization of the phloroglucinol obtained in step f2) from water containing active carbon,
- h2) takeup of the recrystallized phloroglucinol obtained in step g2) in ethyl ether containing active carbon, to give a phloroglucinol solution,
- i2) evaporation of the phloroglucinol solution obtained in step h2), to give a high-purity phloroglucinol.
- 26. A phloroglucinol comprising, in total, less than 0.5% by weight of impurities, preferably less than 0.2% by weight of impurities and more preferably still less than 0.1% by weight of impurities, based on the total weight of phloroglucinol.

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27. A phloroglucinol comprising not more than 0.1%, preferably not more than 0.05% and more preferably not more than 0.01% by weight of 3,5 dichloroaniline, phloroglucide and resorcinol, based on the total weight of phloroglucinol.

28. A medicinal product comprising phloroglucinol according to claim 26.

29. A method for treating the disorders associated with muscular spasms or for treating pain in a mammal comprising the use of a medicinal product according to claim 28.

30. A method for preparing phloroglucinol wherein a 1,3,5-triaminobenzene obtained according to claim 16 is used.---

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